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1922

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CONSTITUTION
and the
GENERAL LAWS
of the
GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC



"Nothing Without Labor"

MARCH, 1922



CONSTITUTION
and the
GENERAL LAWS
of the
✓ GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC
FREEVILLE, N. Y.



"Nothing Without Labor"

MARCH, 1922

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Printed by the
CITIZENS OF THE
GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC





ANTONIO DE ARMAS

Matanzas, Cuba

PRESIDENT

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT

INAUGURATED JANUARY 13, 1922

LC Control Number



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COURT HOUSE AND BOYS' JAIL



"THE HAVEN" — GIRLS' JAIL

CP 12 Aug. '24

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
COMMITTEE

Virginia Brewster

Antonio de Armas

Esther George

Frances Green

Gregory Frazer

Richard Kimball



George Junior Republic CONSTITUTION



PREAMBLE

The George Junior Republic was established July 10th, 1895, by William R. George; he granted the privilege of self-government to the youth under his control, providing they follow out the spirit of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of New York State.

Every citizen being under the guardianship of the George Junior Republic Association, is to understand that the Superintendent may make laws, or alter any existing law; and that all new Republic laws, and all nominations and appointments to office, are subject to his veto.

(On two or three occasions the superintendent in charge at the Junior Republic has used the special power granted by this provision, but in every instance it worked badly. Self-government was dealt a severe blow and the superintendent lost the confidence of the citizens.)

Under these conditions, therefore, the following is the Constitution of the George Junior Republic.

ARTICLE I—LEGISLATIVE

SECTION 1

(a) The laws of the George Junior Republic village are the general laws of the State of New York, for the reason that said George Junieur Republic is located in the State of New York, and its general policy is to conduct a village that is exactly similar to any other incorporated village in the State in its general operation excepting that the citizens of the George Junior Republic reach their voting age at 16 instead of 21 years.

(b) It is necessary however that special laws be enacted to meet the special requirements. Such special laws are passed by the majority vote in a general Town Meeting of the citizens of the Junior Republic between the ages of 16 and 21, who have been in residence within the George Junior Republic for a period of one month and are not residents of the Social Sanitarium.

(c) A citizen of the George Junior Republic who for any cause is obliged to take up a residence in any other part of the world may retain citizenship and all of its privileges until he or she reaches their twenty-first birthday if desire to that effect is expressed by an affidavit duly filed with the Secretary of State.

(d) Boundaries represent all land owned, rented, operated, or partially owned by the George Junior Republic Association.

(e) The special laws which have already been described are to apply in all cases whenever a New York State law can not be fully applied.

SECTION 2

When the total number of citizens shall reach two hundred (200) the Town Meeting may be replaced by an elected Legislature of two branches—Senate and House of Representatives. It shall be the duty of the Town Meeting when such decision has been made to determine the basis of representation, number, qualification and mode of election of members of the two houses, who shall serve without compensation.

SECTION 3

The Town Meeting or Legislature shall meet regularly upon the last Monday of every month, and it may be called in special session by the President at any time upon not less than two days notice.

SECTION 4

Upon written notice of not less than ten voting citizens, the Town Meeting by a two-thirds vote, may impeach an executive officer of the Republic.

SECTION 5

(a) No bill shall be acted upon by the Town Meeting, or Legislature, unless a copy thereof shall have been filed with the Secretary of State at least three days before the meeting.

(b) After a bill has been passed by a majority vote at the Town Meeting, or at both houses of the Legislature, it shall go to the President for his approval. If he approve it he shall sign it, if not he shall return it to the Town Meeting, or Legislature, and it will then require a two-thirds vote to become a law.

(c) Unless a special Town Meeting be convened within ten days after the passage of a law to give notice of the President's veto, said bill shall become a law.

SECTION 6

The President shall have power to veto rulings of Commissioners; said rulings shall hold good unless vetoed by the President within ten (10) days.

SECTION 7

In event the Commissioners wish to take an appeal from the veto of the President over their findings, they may appeal to the Town Meeting, which shall have the right to finally decide by a majority vote, the matter submitted to it by the Commissioners.

SECTION 8

The compensation of all elected and appointed officials may be fixed by law, except members of the Legislature, who shall serve without pay, and the policemen whose pay shall be fixed by the Police Commissioners.

ARTICLE II—EXECUTIVE

SECTION 1

(a) The executive officials of the Republic shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Treasury.

(b) No citizen shall be eligible for President or Vice-President who has not reached the age of 17 years and resided at least one year at the Republic.

(c) No citizen shall be eligible as Secretary of State or Treasury, who has not reached the age of 16 years, and resided at least six months in the Republic.

SECTION 2

(a) The President shall appoint Judges of the Civil and Criminal Courts and shall appoint special judges to try any case in which one of regular judges may not act.

(b) The qualifications of the judge shall be the same as those of the President.

SECTION 3

The President shall appoint Clerks of the Courts, the Attorney General, and a girl who shall act as the Board of Health in all cases concerning girls.

SECTION 4

The Vice-President and Secretaries of State and Treasury shall act as a Board of Health and Police Commissioners. They shall appoint Policemen.

SECTION 5

The President may pardon at his discretion a citizen committed to the work house by judicial decision.

SECTION 6

All elective officials and the Judges, except special Judges, can be removed only by impeachment; all other officials may be removed by the appointing power.

SECTION 7

A President and Vice-President shall be elected yearly in November; a Secretary of State in March; a Secretary of Treasury in July. The term of office shall be for one year.

SECTION 8

The Vice-President shall fulfill the position of President upon said official's absence except in a case of resignation, when a special election shall be held and a new President elected.

SECTION 9

(a) Any citizen entering office shall give a receipt to the retiring officer for the records and all other government property relating to that department, immediately upon his taking office, and he shall be responsible for such records or other property until his retirement.

(b) Also the heads of several departments, shall at least one week before the regular town meetings submit in writing a complete report of the matters relating to their respective departments, to the President of the

George Junior Republic, and the President must make from such reports, a report in writing which he shall submit to the regular town meetings.

(c) The following departments shall submit reports to the President: Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, District Attorney, Chief of Police, Board of Commissioners, Board of Health, and any department hereafter authorized by law.

SECTION 10

(a) The Secretary of State shall keep a record of all laws passed by the Town Meeting or Legislature, and shall properly post all bills to come before it. He shall act as Clerk of the Town Meetings or Senate, of the Board of Police, and call Commissioner Meetings once a week.

(b) The Secretary of State shall during the first week of every June have the laws printed, also the Constitution and Supreme Court decisions of the George Junior Republic. The expenses of printing shall be paid by the government. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to have three hundred (300) copies printed and judiciously circulated among the citizens of the Republic.

SECTION 11

In case of a vacancy in the Presidency a special election shall be held. When a vacancy occurs in the other offices, the President shall appoint until the

next Town Meeting, when officer to serve the unexpired term shall be elected.

SECTION 12

The President shall take the following oath of office before entering upon the duties of that office:

“I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the duties of office of President of the George Junior Republic, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the State of New York, and the interests of the George Junior Republic.”

SECTION 13

The President shall hold regular cabinet meetings once a month for the purpose of considering all matters of interest relating to the Republic. Those entitled to attend shall be the Vice-President, Secretaries of State and Treasury, and the Chief of Police and Attorney General.

SECTION 14

The Vice-President shall preside over the Town Meetings, or Senate, and shall act as chairman of the Boards of Health and Police.

SECTION 15

The Secretary of Treasury shall collect taxes and have charge of all government receipts and disbursements.

ARTICLE III—JUDICIAL

SECTION 1

The Executive Committee of the George Junior Republic Association shall form the Supreme Court of the Republic. It shall be a court of final appeal for all cases brought before the courts of the Republic. It shall also have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases brought by a citizen against an employe of the Association.

SECTION 2

The Supreme Court shall appoint a Clerk of Court who shall receive all notices of appeal or suits. Such notices shall be filed with the Clerk at least 24 hours before the opening of the court; and not more than one week after the decision of the lower court.

SECTION 3

There shall be two courts at the Republic—Criminal and Civil—each to be presided over by a Judge appointed by the President.

SECTION 4

The clerks of the courts shall keep careful record of all cases brought before the courts.

SECTION 5

Penal servitude and prison methods shall no longer exist in the George Junior Republic, or in any place

subject to its jurisdiction, except in dealing with persons sentenced to workhouse for a misdemeanor.

SECTION 6

As a substitute for the provisions of New York State enactment pertaining to punishment of felonies, the Social Sanitarium is hereby instituted to hold in custody all persons convicted of any form of larceny or other felony, and to give them treatment as social patients subject to the conditions provided by the duly authorized social doctors.

SECTION 7

All persons convicted of felony shall be subject, in the courts of the Republic, to a sentence of commitment to the Social Sanitarium for an indefinite period of time dependent entirely upon the discretion of the social doctors and the operation of the conditions imposed therein. Such persons while in said custody shall lose their citizenship in the George Junior Republic, but it shall be restored to them immediately and automatically upon their release from Social Sanitarium.

ARTICLE IV—AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1

Each year during the first week in May the Secretary of State shall call a Constitutional Convention to be composed of all the citizens. Amendments to the Constitution can then be proposed and adopted, if passed by a two-thirds vote. A committee of six shall be appointed to revise the Constitution.

George Junior Republic

PENAL CODE



SECT. 1—NEGLECT OF DUTY

All officers of the George Junior Republic Government shall meet at the government office every Friday at 3:00 o'clock sharp. Any person failing to appear shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECT. 2—KEYS

Any citizen having in his or her possession keys other than those to his or her trunks, suit cases or room or a building of which they are in charge, (given to them by the helper over that building) shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars. No citizen under any circumstances shall be permitted to carry a skeleton or master key.

SECT. 3—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

The destruction of property shall be made a misdemeanor and any person convicted of same shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five cents nor more than five dollars, or not less than two days nor more than ten days workhouse; or both.

Any person who wilfully mutilates, marks upon, or destroys any public notice placed on a public bulletin in the Republic, shall be deemed guilty of Destruction of Property and subject to a sentence according to the penalty prescribed by the law covering and defining Destruction of Property.

It is only in the power of the Chief of Police, or the person who posts a notice on a public bulletin to tear down or destroy such a notice.

SECT. 4—DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Any person convicted of disorderly conduct shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a sentence according to the discretion of the courts.

SECT. 5—DISTURBING MEETINGS

Any person who willfully or unlawfully disturbs a public meeting shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a sentence not to exceed \$5.00 or ten days workhouse.

SECT. 6—BREAKING JAIL

Any person confined in the jail of the George Junior Republic, who breaks jail by trying to run away while confined, or by leaving the confinement without a discharge by the Chief of Police or keeper, shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

SECT. 7—FAILURE TO FORFEIT BAIL

If a person shall go bail for some person charged with crime and is called to pay or forfeit the sum he

agreed to pay, and is unable to pay the same, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment in the workhouse for not less than one week and not more than four months.

SECT. 8—ASSAULT

Any person using violence on another person, or attempting it, shall upon conviction, be deemed guilty of Assault, and subject to a fine not to exceed five dollars.

SECT. 9—INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Any person convicted of having in his or her possession intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment in the workhouse for not less than two days nor more than thirty days.

SECT. 10—JUMPING BONDS

Any person who wilfully remains away from a session of court when bail is set on him and sworn that he will appear at said session of court is guilty of jumping bonds. There shall be two degrees, first and second:

First, that when the crime he is charged with is a felony and he fails to appear at court he shall be charged with a felony. The sentence shall be commitment to the Social Sanitarium.

Second, that when the crime he is charged with is a misdemeanor, and he fails to appear at court, he shall be charged with a misdemeanor. The sentence

not less than one month nor more than four months.

Any person let out on his honor and fails to appear at the court set for his trial shall upon conviction be subject to a sentence not to exceed six months.

SECT. 11—PROFANITY

Any person using profane or disorderly language such as "hell" or "damn", etc., shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$1.00 for the first offence, \$2.00 for the second offence, \$3.00 for the third and fourth, and for all subsequent offences a fine not to exceed \$10.00.

SECT. 12—INCENDIARISM

Incendiarism on the part of any citizen shall be deemed a felony.

SECT. 13—TOBACCO

Any person having in his or her possession tobacco; or smoking tobacco, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$1.00 for the first offence, \$2.00 for the second and so on up to the 10th offence, and the 11th and upward shall be punishable by not less than 1 day nor more than 30 days workhouse.

The court may at its discretion sentence anyone convicted under this law to two (2) days workhouse for each dollar which the law permits him to be fined; the court may also sentence to workhouse for part of the sentence and fine for the rest.

SECT. 14—TRUANCY

Any person willfully remaining away from the schools of the Republic, without the permission or consent of the principal of the schools to remain away, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of seventy-five cents for the first offence, one dollar and fifty cents for the second offence, and three dollars for the subsequent offences.

SECT. 15—VAGRANCY

Any person without a boarding place for more than one day shall be deemed guilty of vagrancy. Sentence left to the discretion of the court.

Any person without a permanent abiding place shall have right to lodge in the jails of the Republic for three days, after which they shall be deemed guilty of vagrancy and subject to sentence left to the discretion of the court.

SECT. 16—VIOLENCE UPON A PRISONER

Any person using violence upon a prisoner, without the sanction of the Police Commissioners of the George Junior Republic shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to sentence left to the discretion of the court.

SECT. 17—TRESPASSING

Any person convicted of having been upon, or having entered upon the property or possessions of another without the owner's permission or consent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a

fine of not less than fifty cents nor more than five dollars.

Any citizen who willfully walks upon any lawn of the Republic, or any place where a lawn is being cultivated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECT. 18—ENDANGERING HEALTH

Any violation of the sanitary regulations shall be deemed a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than one or more than ten dollars. Any shop or cottage which after notice continues to violate sanitary regulations shall be tried before the Supreme Court and be subject to a fine of not less than one or more than ten dollars.

SECT. 19—OBSCENITY

Obscenity, which shall be defined as anything which corrupts the minds or morals of persons seeing, hearing, or enacting it, shall be deemed a felony.

SECT. 20—NEGLIGENCE WITH FIRE

Any person who is in any way negligent or careless with fire shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a sentence not to exceed \$10 or twenty days workhouse.

SECT. 21—INDUCING PERJURY

Inducing perjury shall be deemed a felony.

SECT. 22—LARCENY

Larceny of all kinds shall be deemed a felony.

SECT. 23—CORRUPT LITERATURE

Any person having corrupt literature in his or her possession shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not to exceed \$3.

SECT. 24—DISOBEYING JURY SUMMONS

Any citizen, boy or girl, who has been subpoenaed for trial jurors for a certain time, not excused by the judge, and who is not present at all sessions of court, may be fined by the court not less than fifty cents nor more than \$3.00.

After being properly and legally notified, the juror who shall, without apparent good excuse, refuse or fail to serve, that juror shall be liable to a fine not to exceed five dollars.

SECT. 25—AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Violation of Corporal Punishment Law

Any person violating the Corporal Punishment law [*section 79 of the Civil Code*] shall be deemed guilty of aggravated assault and a misdemeanor and shall be subject to imprisonment in the workhouse for not less than one week nor more than one month.

SECT. 26—FAILURE TO PAY TAXES

The person who fails to pay his or her taxes within three days after they become due, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment in the workhouse one day for each offence.

SECT. 27—MALTREATING ANIMALS

Maltreating animals may constitute a misdemeanor and for such may be punished according to the penalty meted out for a misdemeanor.

SECT. 28—MONOPOLY OF OFFICES

Any person who knowingly appoints a person to a second paying government position, or any person who knowingly accepts a second paying government position, or office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding ten dollars or imprisonment in the workhouse not exceeding one month or both.

SECT. 29—PENALTIES

All sentences for misdemeanor are to be from one day to the workhouse to four months, or a fine of from one cent to fifty dollars, or both. This does not apply to laws which have a penalty already prescribed.

NEW YORK PENAL LAW

Additional crimes prohibited at George Junior Republic according to Art. I, Sect. 1-a of G. J. R. Constitution. Partially indexed for information to, and advancement of, the citizens; all such references being made to Penal Law in Volume IV of Consolidated Laws of the State of New York (1909), Chapter 40, pages 2531-2838.

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(N. B. --- Amendments to the Penal Law since 1909 are to be found in "Laws of New York, 133rd Session of Legislature, 1910" and other similiar volumes issued each year during the period of 1910-1921 and Sessions 133rd to 144th, respectively.

Such amendments do not repeal or remove anything from the original definition of crimes herein listed, but only ADD new clauses to prohibit extra things.)

George Junior Republic

CIVIL CODE



By this honorable body herein assembled be it enacted: That the following sections be added to the Civil Code:

SECT. 50§—NOTICE OF CIVIL ACTION

Three days after filing of notice of issue with the Clerk of Court, (of both Civil and Criminal Courts) the Civil Court shall hold session. Written notice shall be filed at the same time with the defendant giving him three days notice.

SECT. 51—CIVIL COURT PROCEDURE

The Civil Procedure of New York State shall govern the Civil Courts of the Republic.

SECT. 52—JUDGMENT, HOW MADE

In a civil case the jury shall only bring in a verdict of either "Damage" or "No Damage." The amount of the judgment shall be decided by the Judge.

§ Section numbers (30 to 49) omitted in this book to permit new laws to be added to Penal Code without confusion in other parts

SECT. 53—COLLECTING DAMAGES

In a case when a judgment is reached against any one, the Chief of Police shall collect the pay of that person against whom there is a judgment and use all surplus above regular expenses, including an allowance of fifty cents (\$.50) for laundry, and regular board and lodging, until the judgment be satisfied.

SECT. 54—FORCED LABOR FOR DAMAGES

Any person against whom there is a judgment who, without permission of the Chief of Police, works less than nine hours a day shall be deemed guilty of contempt of court and be subject, in the criminal court to a sentence of not less than one or more than five days for each offence.

SECT. 55—AUDITING COMMISSIONERS

The Auditing Commissioners shall hereafter be appointed by the Civil Service Commission instead of elected by the town meeting. They shall serve for three months, and shall receive a salary of \$.25 per fortnight. They shall have a meeting to audit the books at least twice a month.

SECT. 56—WHEN BAIL IS ALLOWED

When a person is arrested and charged with a crime, he may be released on bail as a matter of right when the crime charged is a misde-

meanor, and as a matter of the discretion of the court if the crime charged be a felony.

SECT. 57—FORM OF BAIL BOND

When a person is granted bail, he or she may be released, providing an agreement in writing be signed by the bailee to the effect that if such person does not appear at a specified session of court at the George Junior Republic, the amount of the bail will be paid or forfeited to the government of the George Junior Republic by the bailee.

SECT. 58—METHOD OF TAKING BAIL

The Judges of the courts and the Chief of Police of the George Junior Republic are hereby authorized to place under oath any person or persons who wish to go bail for a person charged with crime and to question the former, as to his or her ability to pay the amount of the bail in the event of such bail becoming forfeit.

SECT. 59—PERJURY BY BAILEE

If a person shall swear that he or she is worth a certain amount of money or personal property, and is not worth such amount or has not such personal property, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

It shall not be an excuse for a person charged with perjury under the foregoing section that they were unaware that he or she was not worth

any personal property or money or both; the sum upon which they went bail.

SECT. 60—TAKING BAILEE'S SECURITY

Only the Judge shall be invested with the right to compel any person going bail to bring the property or money to the jail.

SECT. 61—"PERSONAL PROPERTY"

The term "personal property" when used in the connection of going bail includes the following: anything but clothing and eye-glasses.

SECT. 62—ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

At the monthly town meeting of October two election commissioners shall be elected, who shall have charge of everything relating to the election.

No candidate either President or Vice-President shall be eligible for this office. The persons elected shall hold their office until the final count of votes is announced.

SECT. 63—THINGS HELD FOR EVIDENCE

The Chief of Police shall have full right to hold in jail American money, tobacco, or any other state's evidence, until the trial.

SECT. 64—PRISONERS' PROPERTY

A prisoner may have the choice of either bringing his property to the jail or leave it wherever he wishes.

SECT. 65—HOLDING TWO OFFICES

No person shall hold more than one government office, or position under the government of the George Junior Republic having salaries attached thereto.

SECT. 66—BAR ASSOCIATION

No person, except when representing himself or herself, shall be allowed to practice before the courts of the George Junior Republic unless he or she shall have been admitted to membership in the George Junior Republic Bar Association according to the rules of admittance thereto.

The aforesaid Bar Association consisting of those persons heretofore mentioned; Miss Virginia Brewster, Antonio de Armas, Miss Frances Green and Gregory Frazer; or those who may hereafter be admitted by them or their successors, shall have all rights, privileges, and powers regarding aforesaid Association, except for proper regulation on the part of the Town Meeting or whatever legislative body there happens to be.

The members of aforesaid Association shall make such rules for the guidance of aforesaid Association as aforesaid members shall deem proper.

SECT. 67—ATTORNEY GENERAL

The office of District Attorney shall be hereafter known as Attorney General.

SECT. 68—PRISONER'S TESTIMONY

The testimony of a prisoner shall be regarded as equivalent to that of any citizen unless the said prisoner shall have been guilty of perjury.

SECT. 69—ARRESTS, WHEN RECORDED

The arrest of a person shall not be recorded on the police blotter, until the accused has been tried, convicted and sentenced by proper legal procedure.

SECT. 70—QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS

(a) No person shall be selected or placed upon the panel as juror, who shall not have arrived at the age of sixteen years.

(b) No government officer shall serve as juror.

(c) No property qualification shall be required in any juror.

(d) A person who is interested as a witness or party in the case shall be ineligible to serve on a jury.

(e) A person who served on a grand jury shall not be eligible to sit on a petit jury which is to try an indictment found by the grand jury on which such person sat.

SECT. 71—LEGALITY OF DOCUMENTS

Appointments to office or removals therefrom; all pardons and paroles; and all reports of any department of the government shall be illegal and shall not take effect until written and signed by the person or persons authorized to sign such.

SECL. 72—DUPLICATES OF REPORTS

Duplicate copies shall be made of all government business, except the business of the Attorney General, Judges, Chief of Police, Clerk of Court, and Grand Jury. The Secretary of State shall be responsible for such reports for one year except when he is removed from the responsibility of such documents by a receipt from his successor in office within the year.

SECT. 73—BAD DUPLICATES REJECTED

The Secretary of State may have the power to reject the duplicate of any official business relating to the government, providing such duplicate is not upon suitable paper, or is otherwise unsuitable as a government document. Such rejection, however, shall not release any person from the necessity of making the duplicates required by law within the required length of time. The punishment for failure of any person to comply with law be a fine of from one to five dollars.

SECT. 74—FORM OF PROPOSED LAWS

All laws to be introduced in town meeting shall henceforth be typewritten on official paper, 8½ inches by 11 inches.

SECT. 75—POSTING PROPOSED LAWS

All laws to be presented to the town meeting shall be posted at least three days before the town meeting at which they are to be introduced.

SECT. 76—CONFLICTING LAWS

When a conflict exists between two or more laws the law of most recent date shall be in force.

SECT. 77—TOWN MEETING PROCEDURE

All the proceedings of the town meeting or legislature shall be carried on in an orderly manner by the enforcement of the following rules:

(a) All persons wishing to speak before the meeting must remain absolutely silent until called by name by the chairman except when seconding a motion.

(b) All persons wishing to be called and recognized by the chairman must rise after the previous speaker has been seated and all others must be seated.

(c) All persons before seconding a motion must stand up.

(d) All persons who can not vote must not speak before the meeting unless motion is made and seconded by the voters to allow that person to speak.

(e) All persons must refrain from interrupting the speaker, unless permission is gained from the chairman, or when a rule of order is enforced.

(f) Any offender who can not justify certain words used, or will not apologize for causing a disorder, may be compelled to leave the meeting upon a motion to that effect being made, seconded and carried by majority vote, but not otherwise.

(g) No persons shall raise an argument about the decisions or actions of the chairman until motion is made and seconded to have the assembly take a vote opposing and reversing the action of the chairman.

(h) During the debate, speeches, or voting, persons shall not be disorderly by noisy walking or conversation.

(i) Nothing shall be done by the members of the assembly, after a motion has been made and seconded, until the chairman has repeated the motion loud enough for all to hear it.

(j) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall enforce the foregoing rules by publicly bringing violations to the attention of the chairman, unless others have already done so.

SECT. 78—PROSECUTIONS; TIME LIMIT

Any person charged with a felony may be prosecuted for such felony within one year after its commission. Any person charged with a misdemeanor may be prosecuted for such misdemeanor within six months after its commission.

SECT. 79—CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person a resident of the Republic unless that person is a prisoner and sentenced by a regular court of the Republic to the Social Sanitarium, or is a prisoner placed in the Social Hospital by an authorized Social Doctor.

If a person has been sentenced by a regular court to the Social Sanitarium or is a prisoner placed in the Social Hospital by a Social Doctor, corporal punishment not necessarily severe may be inflicted, providing two commissioners and the Superintendent or his appointed agent are present when the corporal punishment is being inflicted. The commissioner may have the power to designate who shall inflict the corporal punishment.

No paddle made of wood or other hard substance, shall be used in the jail, that will leave or tend to leave any internal injury.

SECT. 80—PRISONERS IN SPORTS

No prisoner who is serving time in work-house shall be allowed to participate in sports with the exception of two hours on Saturday afternoon, conditional upon permission of the keeper.

SECT. 81—NOMINATIONS

Nominations for all regular elections of executive officials shall be made at least one week before the day set by law for such election.

All notices of nominations shall be signed by at least ten (10) qualified voters of the George Junior Republic; one copy must be filed with the Secretary of State at least one week before such election and one copy must be posted on the bulletin board at least three days before such election.

SECT. 82—ELECTION BALLOTS

The Secretary of State shall be responsible for the names contained on the ballots and shall see that they have only the names of those candidates who have been legally nominated.

A space shall be left on the ballot large enough to permit a person to cast a vote for a candidate who has not been legally nominated and whose name does not appear upon the ballot elsewhere.

The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to an extent of not more than \$20 a year to expend for such ballots to be used during the year.

SECT. 83—VOTING

The voting for all elective officials shall be done by ballot; the full name of the candidate shall be placed upon the ballot; the ballots shall be placed in a padlocked box to be opened by the Chief of Police, in the presence of the counters of all candidates; the said ballot box shall be in the custody of the Chief of Police, and to be interfered with by no one.

SECT. 84—GRAND JURY

(a) It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court to select a list of names of citizens of the Republic, and to deposit said list, divided into slips, each slip containing the name of a qualified citizen, who is qualified to act as juror, in a closed box with an opening in the lid large enough, and no larger, to permit the hand of the Clerk of the Court to enter and subtract therefrom a slip.

(b) The person who is drawn first shall be the foreman. The other five shall constitute the rest of the Grand Jury.

(c) The number of names to be drawn from shall not exceed ten.

(d) The drawing shall be a public one, held in a public place, and cannot be held unless at least two days notice, in a conspicuous place, has been given as to the time and place the drawing is to occur.

(e) Jurors shall receive fifty cents per month.

(f) The Grand Jury shall be chosen for a term of three months.

(g) The Grand Jury shall meet every Thursday, and upon call of the Attorney General. This does not include legal holidays.

(h) In event there is a vacancy in the Grand Jury panel, the Clerk of Court may deposit not less than six and not more than nine names, and draw therefrom one name, in the same manner as a regular Grand Jury is impaneled.

(i) In event the Attorney General wishes to have the Grand Jury consider evidence of an obscene nature, he may summon a sufficient number of boy citizens, qualified to act as jurors, to take the places of any girls who may be on the regular jury. With the consent of the judge of the criminal court, the persons summoned by the Attorney General shall be competent to act as grand jurors in obscene cases.

(j) The Clerk of Court must notify all persons drawn within three days after the drawing, and failure to do so shall be deemed contempt of court and liable to a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars.

SECT. 85—ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

The Attorney General is hereby authorized to appoint two Assistant Attorneys General, one of which shall be a boy, and the other a girl. The girl shall act on the cases which require the sitting of the special girls' court, and shall receive \$.25 per week. The boy Assistant Attorney General shall receive \$.50 per week. Such appointments must be with the approval of the President.

SECT. 86—SPECIAL COUNSEL

The courts of the George Junior Republic are authorized to appoint attorneys for persons charged with crime, upon the demand of such persons providing such persons prove their inability to pay an attorney from their own finances. It shall not be sufficient for such persons to prove they are without funds but they must prove they are without means of creating funds. The attorney appointed for such person may collect from the Government of the George Junior Republic not more than fifty cents for each case.

The President of the George Junior Republic shall have power to employ special counsel in any case, and the fee of such counsel shall not exceed one dollar (\$1) in each case.

SECT. 87—PETIT JURY

(a) The Chief of Police must summon weekly, in writing twelve citizens qualified to act as jurors, eight of whom must be boys, as a panel of trial jurors for all cases in the courts, with the exception of the girls' court, for the week for which such panel is summoned.

(b) A jury competent to try cases shall number four persons.

(c) The Judge of the court in which the jury is acting is hereby authorized to appoint a foreman.

(d) The time allotted a petit jury for the consideration of any one case shall be limited to two hours. If after that time they do not agree upon a verdict, the jury shall be discharged and a new trial ordered. A juror who has acted in a case in which the jury has disagreed shall not be competent to sit in any other trials concerning the same case.

SECT. 88—OFFICIAL PAPER

All official business of the Republic government shall be done on white paper and printed or written in black ink.

SECT. 89—SALARIES

The salaries of the government officials shall be as follows: President, \$2.00; Vice-President, \$1.00; Secretary of State, \$1.00; Secretary of Treasury, \$1.50; boys' Judge, \$1.00; girls' Judge, \$1.00; Attorney General, \$1.50; and Clerk of Court, \$.75, to be payable weekly.

Amendment of 1921—The regular rate of pay for government officials shall be ten cents (\$.10) per week for each and every official until such time as the treasury of the government will permit the former scale of wages.

SECT. 90—FORMS OF OATH

The following forms of oath shall be used for such purpose as is indicated by their titles:

Oath of the Foreman of the Grand Jury

Do you solemnly swear that you, as foreman of this grand jury shall diligently inquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge; the counsel of the people of this state, your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall present no person from envy, hatred, or malice, nor shall you leave any one unrepresented through fear, affection, or reward, or hope thereof, but you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding, so help you God?

Oath of the Grand Jurors

Do you solemnly swear that the same oath which your foreman has now taken on his part, you and each of you shall well and truly observe on your part, so help you God?

Oath of Officer in Charge of the Petit Jury

Do you solemnly swear that you will keep this jury together, that you will allow no one to communicate with them, and to return them to the court when they have decided upon a verdict, so help you God?

Oath of Petit Jurors

Do you solemnly swear that you will try this issue between the people of the George Junior Republic, and the defendant,-----, and to render a true verdict according to the best of your ability, so help you God?

Oath of Office

Do you solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of-----, and that you will uphold, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States, New York State, and of the George Junior Republic, to the best of your ability, so help you God?

SECT. 91—CHALLENGING JURORS

The pre-emptory challenges of jurors, numbering five by the New York State Criminal Procedure, shall be lowered to two in the George Junior Republic.

SECT. 92—PAYMENT OF FINES

Any person sentenced to a fine by the courts of the George Junior Republic, and unable to pay the same, or any part thereof, before midnight of the day on which the fine has been imposed, shall serve out the rest, or all of the fine which has not been paid, at the rate of \$.50 per day.

SECT. 93—SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

The Chief of Police shall act as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Town Meeting, and is hereby authorized to arrest for disorderly conduct any person who creates a disturbance during a session of a town meeting, within sufficient distance to disturb such a town meeting. Disorderly conduct shall not be construed to mean applause in any reasonable form.

An arrest charging a person with having disturbed a town meeting cannot be made during a session of the same except when the person who created the disturbance is expelled from town meeting by the members thereof or when such a person is not a qualified voter of the George Junior Republic.

In case the Chief of Police is absent from the Republic he shall have designated one of the boys' jail keepers to act in his place. The absence of the Chief of Police shall be for a reasonable cause.

SECT. 94—TRIALS BY JUDGE

All police court cases shall be tried by judge only, unless the regular judge is interested in the case and then if it is possible, the President shall appoint an acting judge to try the case in which the regular judge is interested as a witness or otherwise.

SECT. 95—JUSTICE OF PEACE

The duties of the Justice of Peace shall be to set bail on persons arrested having right of bail, issue warrants, hold examinations for persons arrested for indictable charges that wish them. The officer is to be appointed by the President and his qualifications shall be that he shall be at least sixteen years of age and shall have resided in the Republic at least six months. His compensation shall be one dollar a week.

SECT. 96—WEEKLY COURT SESSIONS

Court shall be held at least once every week, provided there is no less than one case to be tried. Citizens awaiting trial for a misdemeanor shall be tried no later than one week after their arrest.

SECT. 97—TAX RECEIPTS

The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to order tax receipts.

The failure to give a receipt to any person who has paid his or her taxes shall make the Secretary of Treasury liable to a fine of fifty cents for each offence.

SECT. 98—BOARD OF HEALTH

The Board of Commissioners shall act as a Board of Health and make all sanitary regulations.

SECT. 99—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

A Civil Service Commission shall be established in the Republic composed of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Vice-President. It shall be the duty of such commission to regulate civil service examinations for such appointive offices as prescribed for in the next section may be taken. They shall also post a public notice of those who took the examinations.

At the end of every month there shall be posted a waiting list of those eligible for such positions as prescribed in the next section.

The Clerk of Court, Chief of Police, Day Keeper, Night Keeper, and Auditing Commissioners shall have to pass a Civil Service Examination in order to receive an appointment.

SEARCH WARRANTS MUST BE DEFINITE

Extract from Amendment IV of U. S. Constitution

.....no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

NO ARREST OF UNIMPEACHED OFFICERS

Extract from Art. I, Sect. 3, clause 7 of U. S. Constitution

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office but the *party convicted* * shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

* The law which definitely describes one subject to arrest as only the CONVICTED party in an impeachment trial, naturally does not apply to persons NOT YET CONVICTED. Therefore, being a part of the U. S. Constitution, the foregoing is a G. J. R. law which makes it impossible for any officer (who must be removed by impeachment) to be arrested, tried, or punished until after impeachment. —EDITOR.

AN ACT TO SHORTEN AND SIMPLIFY
THE LAWS FOR PRINTING

Be it enacted by this honorable body assembled that: All the laws of the George Junior Republic before going to the printer for publication shall be reworded as follows:

(a) The clause, "*Be it enacted by this honorable body assembled,*" or other words to that effect, shall be omitted from the body of each individual law and added only as an introduction to the whole collection, or code of laws.

(b) The sentences which serve as an introduction to revised laws by making reference to that which was abolished or changed shall be omitted.

Be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect only on and after the date of publication by the printer.

Vetoed by

President Antonio de Armas, Feb. 6, 1922; but became a law by his failure to notify Town Meeting as required by Art. I, Sect. 5, clause (c) of G. J. R. constitution.

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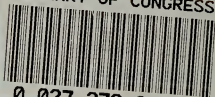
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